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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, 64-68 (18-21). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 62-66 (17-19). Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 63-67 (17-19). Thursday: Partly cloudy, 63-67 (17-19). Friday: Partly cloudy, 63-67 (17-19). Saturday: Partly cloudy, 63-67 (17-19). Sunday: Partly cloudy, 63-67 (17-19).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

Brezhnev Is Seen Firming Control In Policy Speech

MOSCOW, April 26 (AP)—Leonid I. Brezhnev delivered a secret policy speech today at a Central Committee plenum to set a mandate for further détente with the United States and West Germany.

Communists sources said the party's general secretary evidently succeeded in getting full endorsement from the 396 members of the Central Committee for his visit to West Germany next month and a trip to the United States expected this summer. Brief official reports did not disclose details of Mr. Brezhnev's major foreign policy review. But it was clear that Moscow's growing effort for "peaceful coexistence" with the West was the major topic.

French Deny Israeli 'Proof' Over Mirages

Paris, April 26 (AP)—Brushing aside Israel's "incontrovertible" proof, the French government today said it had no evidence that it had broken a 1967 arms embargo and turned over Mirage fighter-bombers to Egypt.

In the contrary, the government said it had received formal demands from Egypt and Libya of Israeli assertion that 18 of its jets already were based in Egypt.

The Mirage issue was discussed today's weekly meeting of the cabinet and the government position was later reported by spokesman Joseph Comiti.

The apparent acceptance of an Arab version of the dispute by the authority of President Georges Pompidou, who headed the cabinet meeting, it was said, was to further sour French-Israeli relations, at best frostily since the 1967 Middle East war.

The government statement was made shortly after Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban told Jerusalem news conference that Israel had supplied France with the details of the plane sales. He said France was one of the dates of the transfers, names of the airports in Egypt where the planes landed their present locations.

Mr. Eban said France's reply to Israel's complaint would be "crucial test" of its arms embargo against the Middle East belligerents.

Mr. Eban said, decreed by President Charles de Gaulle in 1967, fully covers all the countries in the Middle East, but did not include Israel, which had "fringed on order at the time."

In 1970, France sold Libya 110 jets for its defense, ending the regime of Col. Moammar Gaddafi was not a belligerent. It was sales contract included a clause prohibiting Libya from using the planes to fly to any other country. If this happened, the French said, further sales would immediately be off.

French Ambassador Asher Ben-Zur said on Page 2, Col. 7.

Outline for a Monster

Brandt Aide Said to Attack Nixon's Atlantic Proposals

STOCKHOLM, April 26 (UPI)—Werner, deputy chairman of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, was said here as saying he considered Henry A. Kissinger's deal for a new Atlantic Charter as "an outline for a monster."

Werner is here as the head of the Swedish Social Democrats. The German official was quoted as saying he did not consider Mr. Kissinger's plan as realistic. "I do not think Kissinger is himself what he is trying to achieve," Mr. Werner told reporters of the Parliamentary Association yesterday.

Another Proposal Coming

Werner said the Committee for the United States of Europe will meet soon to outline a proposal for a new Atlantic Charter. Mr. Kissinger's U.S. proposals for new relations between Europe, the United States and Japan on day.

Cited in Drowning

LONDON, April 26 (UPI)—Mr. Keith Mann returned a lot of death by misadventure yesterday after hearing testimony Vincent Casey, 36, drowned in a he tried to walk across the Thames while on an LSD



SPREADING FLOOD—The bridge across the Mississippi River at West Quincy, Mo., north of Hannibal, leads to flooded farmlands and residential areas. It is one of eight Missouri-Illinois bridges closed by high water.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ST. LOUIS, April 26 (UPI)—The Mississippi River and its tributaries rolled over more farms, towns and suburbs in this area and elsewhere yesterday as flood-control officials termed this spring the "wettest" in mid-America's recorded history and warned of more trouble from north of Rock Island, Ill., to south of New Orleans.

All up and down the valley of America's greatest river, which carries the run-off of 41 percent of the continental United States, there were crisis situations. The options for limiting further dam-

Flood Threat Seen Until June In Midwest's 'Wettest' Spring

age by draining off the still-rising waters into uninhabited floodways were becoming more limited.

The U.S. Army's Corps of Engineers estimated monetary losses thus far at \$170 million. Ten million acres were reported under water, many of them the best farmland in America, and 35,000 persons were said to be homeless.

"This is the wettest spring on record—four months of rain with more to come—and the only reason it's not the most destructive is the levee system we've built up," Col. John Foley, chief of information for the Corps of Engineers, said.

The most destructive Mississippi flood on record occurred in 1927, when there was less runoff but fewer levees to control it.

But White House Denies Reports

Indications Grow of Staff Shake-Up by Nixon

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—Indications mounted today that President Nixon is planning a major shakeup of his White House staff as a result of the Watergate bugging case. But the White House again said no replacements were being planned.

The Los Angeles Times today quoted a White House source as having said that the President's chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman,

leads the list of those to be affected.

It was not clear what the timing of any shifts might be, but one administration official remarked: "There's going to be some empty lines." The Los Angeles paper reported that one source said Mr. Nixon "wants to have a package so it's neat and tied up," meaning replacements for those who are removed.

The Washington Post quoted sources on Capitol Hill as having said that former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird had turned down a bid by Mr. Nixon to take a high White House post and "straighten up the mess" left by the Watergate affair.

But today, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler denied the reported offer. A source close to Mr. Laird also denied

Then, 17 million acres were flooded, 637,000 persons were driven out of their homes and there was a monetary loss that was put at \$300 million.

Also in 1927, 313 persons were killed. This year, fewer than a dozen deaths have been reported, two of them yesterday.

The body of George Thad Watts was found in St. Charles County, Missouri. Authorities said he apparently drowned as he waded through floodwaters to reach his trailer home.

In Illinois, Larry Wolfe, 23, of Havana, drowned as he was bringing a boat filled with sand-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

On Public Reaction to Haiphong Mining

Nixon Unit Rigged TV Poll Results

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—President Nixon's re-election committee rigged the results of a public opinion poll on the President's decision to mine Haiphong harbor last year by sending in only 2,000 and 4,000 favorable votes.

Washington television station WTTG asked its viewers last May to send in a card indicating whether they agreed or disagreed with the mining decision and placed a sample ballot in newspapers. After the poll, the station announced that 5,157 viewers had agreed with the President and 1,158 had disagreed.

Nixon committee employees sent in at least 4,000 of the favorable responses, a former committee official said yesterday.

Devan Shumway, spokesman for the Nixon re-election committee, confirmed the effort but said that the committee had sent in only "about 2,000 ballots and responses."

James Dooley, the former head of the mail room at the Nixon committee, said yesterday that committee workers were sent to buy about 1,000 newspapers from which the ballots were clipped and sent to the television station. In addition, Mr. Dooley said, 3,000 postcards were filled out and mailed in all showing support for the President.

"Work ground to a halt in the press office while everyone filled out 15 postcards," Mr. Dooley said in an interview. "Ten people worked for several days buying different kinds of stamps and postcards and getting different handwriting to fake the responses."

After the ballots were clipped from the 1,000 newspapers, Mr. Dooley said, campaign officials were afraid that the newspapers, might be discovered at the committee headquarters, so they had the papers shredded.

The Nixon committee spokesman, Mr. Shumway, said: "When you're involved in an election, you do what you can. That type of voluntary poll is the most stackable type thing. We assumed the other side would do it also. On that assumption we proceeded. I don't know if the other side did."

Frank Mankiewicz, a top official in the Democratic presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern, said: "We didn't do it. It didn't occur to us. Jesus, these guys are something. They assume we have the same sleazy ethics as theirs."

The Washington Post reported yesterday that the Nixon committee also conducted a campaign last May to distort the overall view of the American public's response to the mining. That effort included paying for favorable telegrams to be sent to the White House and the placing of a deceptive, apparently illegal, \$4,400 advertisement in The New York Times. The advertisement, which supported the Haiphong mining decision and criticized a Times editorial, appeared to have been placed by a group of citizens, rather than by the re-election committee.

Because of 'Adverse Publicity'

U.S. Fires Re-Election Aide Who Hired Spy

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The Department of the Interior has fired a former Nixon campaign official who paid a George Washington University student \$150 week to spy on radical groups.

A spokesman for the Interior Department said that George E. Gorton was told to leave because of "adverse publicity" surrounding his role in the 1972 election campaign, when he served as national college director of the Nixon re-election committee and as deputy to Kenneth S. Riebs.

Mr. Riebs, the 31-year-old director of the "new majority campaign" at the Republican National Committee, quit on Monday to accept a job with MGM Records.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Riebs said from Los Angeles that he had helped find Mr. Gorton the job at the Interior Department "because he did a good job in the campaign."

Mr. Riebs flatly denied reports that either he or Mr. Gorton had recruited young voters to spy on the McGovern campaign. "To

say that I masterminded a spy ring of kids to spy on McGovern is ridiculous," Mr. Riebs said. "If there was any spying to be done, they should have been doing it on us."

Despite this denial, Senate sources confirmed that Herbert L. Porter, in charge of scheduling for the Nixon re-election committee, had testified to Senate investigators that Mr. Riebs had recruited four or five youths to infiltrate McGovern campaign organizations.

A Republican source close to the administration said that the Riebs operation involved "many little Watergates" directed at Democratic candidates.

"The George Washington pattern was repeated over and over with other campus recruitments," the source said.

Mr. Riebs said that Theodore F. Brill, chairman of the Young Republican organization at George Washington, was the only person hired for espionage activity. Mr. Brill, 20, was quoted in the March 11 article in The Washington Post as saying that he was assigned to infiltrate a peace vigil at the White House and once to help arrange for a

speech canceled.

In addition, the Justice Department announced that Richard Kleindienst had canceled a speech scheduled today before the Los Angeles County Bar Association. Apparently in his place will be Deputy Attorney General Joseph T. Sneed.

Further, John J. Wilson, a Washington attorney retained by Mr. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, another presidential aide, conferred at the White House for the second time yesterday.

Mr. Ziegler said that neither the President nor anyone acting on his authority had approached anyone with the aim of recruiting them to replace present staff members or direct any housecleaning.

Mr. Ziegler said under question (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Hanoi Reported To Resist Talks With Kissinger

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—North Vietnam has not formally agreed to a meeting in Paris next month between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, sources close to the North Vietnamese delegation said today.

The White House announced the talks yesterday. The sources hinted that U.S. agreement to resume talks on economic aid and to continue removing mines from North Vietnamese waters might be the price Washington would have to pay for a Kissinger-Tho meeting. The United States said that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho would meet in Paris in mid-May to discuss violations of the peace agreement they negotiated here between October and January.

Without directly denying the White House report, the North Vietnamese sources indicated that the meeting is by no means certain and depends largely on preliminary talks opening here tomorrow between deputy assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan and the North Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister, Nguyen Co Thach.

Sullivan Arrives

U.S. delegation sources declined to comment on the North Vietnamese remarks. Mr. Sullivan arrived from Washington early today. He refused to discuss his talks with Mr. Thach, which are expected to last several days.

Diplomatic sources noted that, while the Sullivan-Thach meetings were announced simultaneously by both sides, only Washington had announced the Kissinger-Tho review of the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement.

Both the United States and North Vietnam said Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Thach would meet to "prepare a review of the implementation of the Paris agreements and appropriate measures to bring about implementation of the agreements."

All previous Kissinger-Tho meetings have either been held in complete secrecy or have been announced simultaneously by both countries.

Talks Broken Off

The North Vietnamese source indicated that Mr. Tho would probably come to Paris only if Washington showed a willingness to resume de-mining North Vietnamese harbors and to return to the economic-aid talks broken off this month.

In addition, the sources said, the United States should display more active concern about alleged violations of the cease-fire agreement by the Saigon government. The United States says that it is North Vietnam and the Viet Cong that have flouted the agreement.

Earlier this week, the United States formally protested to the 11 other governments that endorsed the cease-fire agreement that Hanoi was continuing major movements of troops and heavy weapons into South Vietnam. The Communist side has lodged a similar protest against alleged violations by Saigon.

Ellsberg Trial Judge Angered As U.S. Again 'Finds' Evidence

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (UPI)—The judge in the Pentagon papers trial, exploding with anger, suspended proceedings and sent the jury home today after discovering that federal prosecutors had again apparently withheld evidence from the court.

"I'm only willing to go so far," Judge W. Mott Byrne Jr. warned as he demanded that the evidence be rushed here from Washington. It will be evaluated for its bearing on charges of conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr.

The latest crisis in this lengthy trial arose during the final stages of the prosecution's rebuttal case. Assistant Prosecutor Warren P. Reese told the judge as court convened this morning that four investigative reports, some of them almost two years old, had just been "found" in the offices of the general counsel of the Defense Department and of the U.S. attorney here.

The reports are all based on government interviews with officers and employees of the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif., where Mr. Ellsberg was working in 1969 when he and Mr. Russo said, they photocopied the Pentagon papers.

As defense attorneys protested the lateness of the discovery and the judge fumed, Mr. Reese insisted that "there was certainly no deliberate or conscious effort on our part to avoid" providing material that the defense may be legally entitled to see.

The prosecutor said problems arose because of the government's burden of going through "a

Austria	.....	8 S.	Lebanon	.....	10 P.
Belgium	.....	12 S.F.	Luxembourg	.....	14 L.F.
Denmark	.....	22 S.F.	Morocco	.....	13 S.
Eire (inc. tax)	.....	11 P.	Netherlands	.....	1 P.
Finland	.....	14 S.F.	Nigeria	.....	3/6
France	.....	14 S.F.	Norway	.....	2 S.N.
Germany	.....	1 D.A.	Portugal	.....	8 Esc.
Great Britain	.....	10 P.	Spain	.....	18 Pes.
Greece	.....	10 P.	Sweden	.....	17 S.Kr.
India	.....	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	.....	126 S.Fr.
Iran	.....	25 Rials	Turkey	.....	12 Liras
Italy	.....	20 Lire	U.S. Military	.....	50.20
Israel	.....	1 L.S.	Yugoslavia	.....	6 D.

Copies of Grand Jury Testimony

Columnist to Yield Watergate Data

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—Columnist Jack Anderson told federal prosecutors yesterday that he would voluntarily turn over his copies of secret Watergate grand jury testimony to Judge John Sirica, the chief U.S. District Court judge for Washington.

After an almost two-hour meeting with the Watergate prosecutors, Mr. Anderson said they had convinced him that his publishing of verbatim excerpts from testimony had hampered their investigation.

Beginning April 16 and in subsequent columns, Mr. Anderson has published verbatim excerpts of testimony heard by the Watergate grand jury. The columns have included testimony by two convicted Watergate conspirators, James W. McCord Jr. and E. Howard Hunt Jr., by Sylvia Panarites and Sally Harniman, former secretaries to another convicted



Jack Anderson

conspirator, G. Gordon Liddy, by former White House aide Dwight Chaplin, and by Robert Reiser, an assistant to former White House aide Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Mr. Anderson said the prose-

cutors told him that people were calling them anonymously, saying "We have information but we're afraid to come in" because of the columns. In addition, Mr. Anderson said he was told that the testimony of some government witnesses "will be terribly restrained because they're afraid their bosses will read about it in the column the next morning."

The prosecutors made no threats, Mr. Anderson said. He, in turn, told them that he would not give up "digging into the grand jury" proceedings although he said it was "unlikely" he would again use verbatim quotes from the grand jury.

The meeting, according to Mr. Anderson, was arranged at his initiative through his lawyers. He said U.S. Attorney Harold Titus, Assistant U.S. Attorneys Earl Silbert, Seymour Glazer and Donald Campbell met with him.

Mum on Meeting
Although Mr. Silbert refused to say whether the grand jury had met this week, he said in a telephone interview that Mr. Anderson's publication of testimony had not stopped the investigation. Mr. Silbert has been directing the investigation.

The prosecution has been accused by Justice Department officials of leaking the transcripts to Mr. Anderson. "I have assured them the leaks were not in the prosecutor's office," Mr. Anderson said after the meeting.

He said his source was a "man with high connections in the administration. I didn't say he didn't say where he got his information from."

For the present, Mr. Ziegler



ROLLING OUT OF THE PAST—Auto giving way to nine-passenger post stagecoach on run between towns of Wiesel and Nuenbrecht, east of Cologne. Vehicle is brainchild of Friedhelm Stoecker, who had it built by hand from 1871 model of German Royal Post. Attired in coachman's costume of a century ago, he acts as driver on four-mile run, collecting 12 DM (\$4.25) fare per person and issuing special stamps.

But White House Denies Reports

Nixon Said to Plan Sweeping Staff Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

tioning by newsmen today. "The status of the White House staff remains the same. No resignations have been requested, and none have been submitted."

For the present, Mr. Ziegler

said, "The President is not going to state anything that would prejudice the rights of any individual in fairness to them and the judicial process."

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon had met with Mr. Wilson for 45 minutes yesterday to solicit his "perspectives and analysis" on the Watergate case. Mr. Nixon met for an hour with Mr. Wilson on April 19 at their first meeting on the matter.

Today, as Mr. Ziegler spoke, newsmen noted that Mr. Wilson's automobile was parked in the White House driveway. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Wilson wasn't seeing Mr. Nixon. Presumably, he was seeing Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman.

Later, Mr. Wilson visited the U.S. government prosecutor's office.

Mr. Ziegler said that he would continue to refuse to answer most questions about the Watergate affair, and that he had been advised to do so by Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, who is heading a presidential inquiry into the scandal.

In other developments: Powell Moore, a former public information spokesman for the Nixon campaign, went today to the offices of federal prosecutors.

The Watergate grand jury met in the morning. But it could not

be immediately determined if Mr. Moore testified or merely met with prosecutors.

United Press International reported that the Nixon campaign committee last summer funneled \$3,000 a month each to two Watergate conspirators for "continuation of salary," though one had never been on the payroll and the other had been fired.

UPI reported that sworn testimony showed that the cash payments to E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy began weeks before either was charged in the bugging. Hunt was never on the Nixon campaign payroll.

The testimony, provided to a federal grand jury last week by co-conspirator James W. McCord Jr., suggested that Hunt at least felt that the money was meant "as a means of keeping us quiet."

Transcripts of McCord's secret testimony were obtained by columnist Jack Anderson and made available to UPI before he agreed to turn over to federal authorities the copies he has of these and other transcripts.

In his grand jury testimony, McCord said he had learned of the payments to Liddy and Hunt from Hunt's wife, Dorothy, in late July last year—six weeks after the June 17 Watergate raid.

He said she described the payments as "continuation of salary" and emphasized that Nixon campaign officials were "naturally interested" in whether the defendants were going to keep quiet.

McCord testified he refused to take any money if it was intended to buy his silence. But after the Nov. 7 election he accepted cash totaling about \$30,000 for legal fees.

Rep. John M. Murphy, D-N.Y., said yesterday that convicted Watergate conspirator Liddy tried to buy a number of weapons from a Washington area gun dealer a year ago, apparently at the time the break-in was being planned.

But the dealer was "suspicious of Liddy's appearance and erratic behavior" and refused to sell him the guns, Rep. Murphy said in a letter to Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., chairman of the Senate committee investigating last June's break-in at the Democratic headquarters.

Liddy "allegedly used his White House credentials to identify himself" to the dealer, Rep. Murphy said. Afterward, the dealer reported the incident to a Treasury Department firearms agent who confirmed that Liddy was in fact on the White House staff.

The New York City Bar Association urged President Nixon today to put an independent lawyer in charge of the Watergate investigation.

Orrin H. Schell Jr., president of the 100-member Washington Bar Association, said in a letter released in Washington that many lawyers were greatly concerned about Justice Department control over efforts to get to the bottom of the incident.

Sweden Attacks U.S. Over Cambodia Raids
STOCKHOLM, April 26 (AP).—Foreign Minister Krister Wickman reopened the diplomatic cold war with the United States today by accusing America of "indiscriminate" bombing in Cambodia.

The Swedish government, which has long been a critic of U.S. involvement in Indochina, "has the opinion that it is not acceptable that a big power with superior military technique intervene in a civil war in a small country," Mr. Wickman asserted.

In his statement in the Swedish parliament, the foreign minister described the bombings as all the more provocative "since they indiscriminately hit the civilian population."

New Turkish Regime Backed by Parliament
ANKARA, April 26 (UPI).—The Turkish parliament gave an overwhelming vote of confidence today to the new government of Premier Naim Talu, ending a government crisis that grew out of a heated 24-day battle for the presidency.

The vote in favor of Mr. Talu's coalition government was 261 for and 94 against.

Specialization to Be Urged

Lack of Arms Standardization Costs NATO \$1 Billion a Year

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 26 (UPI).—NATO is losing \$1 billion a year through lack of weapon standardization and the duplication of arms and research projects, according to the organization's experts. A report on how the loss could be prevented will be presented to the alliance's defense ministers meeting here next month.

Convinced that Western defense budgets will not increase, NATO experts have been examining waste caused by lack of cooperation between the allies. They insist that the money saved by putting an end to it could be used to prevent the growing disparity between NATO conventional forces and those deployed by the Warsaw Pact.

According to NATO sources, rationalization of production and equipment is essential if the allies' present capability is to be maintained. A "specialization of roles" is particularly important among NATO's smaller members, the sources say. Countries should concentrate on the weapons and equipment they make best and not try, for nationalistic reasons, to manufacture the full range of hardware, they add.

Total-Force Concept

They believe that the European NATO members should re-examine the U.S. "total-force" concept, which proposes that Western defense should be on an integrated NATO-wide basis instead of the present looser coalition of interests.

It is hoped that a decision in principle will emerge from the defense ministers' talks, although there is not much optimism that this will be politically possible in the near future. Weapons specialization will inevitably mean a loss of national self-esteem, NATO admits, but experts believe this would be a smaller price to pay than the present waste of resources.

In this context, U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger's references to Western defense in his "Atlantic charter" speech earlier this week are seen as an oblique demand that the European allies should be more energetic on behalf of the whole alliance.

Officials promise that there will be a special effort this year to see if NATO countries are spending money in the right way. Several anomalies already have been discovered, such as ordering of new sophisticated equipment without replenishing stocks of current weaponry. Up-to-date aircraft have been bought before purchasing countries had insured that the essential ground facilities were prepared. Money also has been spent on training forces to a high degree, but the forces often are left without adequate communications.

The proper use of resources and saving money through eliminating duplication is essential if the

French Deny Israeli 'Proof'

(Continued from Page 1)

Natan said yesterday that 60 planes had been delivered to Libya and 78 were now in Egypt. Mr. Comiti described the Israeli assertions as "rumors" and said the French government had received no proof to back them up, "nor has it seen justification for the concern expressed."

Sources said that even if Libyan Mirage were seen in Egypt, this would not mean they had been "turned over" to the Egyptian Air Force. Planes could go back and forth and only if they took part in patrols over the front lines could it be certain that the embargo had been broken, the sources said.

Blanket Rejection
Mr. Comiti gave no details of the Arab denials, but it was understood they were a blanket rejection of the Israeli claims.

The spokesman avoided answering a question about whether France would independently try to obtain information on the Mirage transfer. French pilots and technicians are in Libya, training the Libyan Air Force, but an investigation would have to be conducted at a higher level, sources said.

The text of the Mirage sales contract has never been published. Libya's projected union with Egypt and the shooting down of a Libyan airliner by the Israelis in February could allow Col. Qadhafi to take advantage of loopholes in the pact without formally breaking the embargo.

Israel, however, has from the start said it suspected that the planes were meant for the Egyptians. As further proof of the alleged transfer, Mr. Ben Natan said that the necessary ground equipment for control of the planes had been installed in Egypt.

Mr. Ben Natan was expected to meet with French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert over the issue, but Mr. Comiti said a meeting had not yet been requested.

Ex-Astronaut Recovering
AURORA, Colo., April 26 (AP).—Former astronaut James A. Smith was released today from Flagstaff Army Medical Center after 21 days of treatment for what his physician said was a major heart attack. A hospital spokesman said, Mr. Smith, 43, walked on the moon two years ago on the Apollo-16 mission.

It was the second birth reported since the only known cavemen in the world were discovered in March, 1971, in the forest about 800 miles south of Manila, the foundation said today.

The birth brought the Tasaday population to 28, three of them girls under 10 years of age, Panamin said.

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Middle East Is Near Miss in French Usage

PARIS, April 26 (UPI).—Maurice Druon, the new-minted French culture minister, made his first official intervention today to suggest that ministers use the term of Near East rather than Middle East when discussing problems in the area.

Joseph Comiti, the Information Minister, told newsmen that Mr. Druon said that according to the French Academy, to which he belongs, the proper French term is Near East, while Middle East is an incorrect translation from English.

According to the latest edition of the Larousse dictionary, Near East is a name sometimes applied to the countries bordering on the eastern Mediterranean coast (Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel and Egypt). It says the term Middle East includes Egypt and the states of western Asia. Middle East also partly covers the area known as the Near East, the dictionary adds.

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Mitchell Has 'No Recollection' Of Bugging Anti-War Ex-GIs

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 26 (UPI).—Former Attorney General John W. Mitchell said in U.S. District Court yesterday that he had "no recollection" of any electronic surveillance of anti-war Vietnam veterans accused of plotting to disrupt the Republican party convention last year.

Mr. Mitchell, testifying for 77 minutes, conceded that he had been present at a meeting of the committee to re-elect President Nixon at which electronic surveillance was discussed, but questions seeking to have Mr. Mitchell elaborate were blocked by Judge Winston E. Arnoff. It was not made clear who was to have been the object of the surveillance.

Mr. Mitchell testified as a defense witness at a pretrial hear-

New Wave Of Strikes Hits Japan

TOKYO, April 26 (Reuters).—Japan today faced virtual paralysis as transport workers started nationwide strikes that will last for at least two days.

A strike by railroad workers started at midnight tonight after the government refused to meet the demands of the unions. The strike, covering national and private rail lines in major cities, quickly spread to bus and taxi services.

Aggravating the situation are a 72-hour strike by dock workers and a stoppage by postal and telecommunications workers. Pilots of the major domestic airline, All Nippon Airways, today were in the second day of a 46-hour strike. Some hospital workers and at least half the nation's teachers walked out for a few hours today.

Apart from wage demands, the key issue is a campaign by public workers for the restoration of the right to strike and freedom from punishment for past illegal strike action.

Railroad workers are demanding wage increases averaging the equivalent of about \$80 a month. A slowdown strike caused infuriated commuters in the Tokyo area to assault the railroad system on Tuesday, causing more than \$3.5 million in damage.

A railroad electrician was killed today as an indirect result of a slowdown. He was hit by a train which was not expected because it was running 41 minutes late.

Whitlam, Pope Confer

VATICAN CITY, April 26 (Reuters).—Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, today had an hour-long audience with Pope Paul VI during which they are believed to have discussed closer relations between the Holy See and Australia.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	P	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17	50	Fair
ANKARA	19	44	Sunny
ATHENS	20	65	Sunny
BELGRADE	21	59	Sunny
BELGRADE	10	30	Cloudy
BERLIN	11	32	Showers
BIRMINGHAM	12	38	Fair
BUDAPEST	14	37	Fair
CAIRO	21	55	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	9	40	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	32	Sunny
EDINBURGH	11	32	Fair
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Fair
GENEVA	12	34	Fair
HELSINKI	12	34	Fair
ISTANBUL	12	54	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	65	Fair
LONDON	18	61	Fair
MADRID	17	62	Cloudy
MILAN	17	62	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	9	45	Rain
MUNICH	16	50	Cloudy
NICE	16	51	Fair
OSLO	8	46	Fair
PARIS	15	59	Fair
PRAGUE	13	55	Fair
ROME	15	59	Fair
SOPIA	15	59	Fair
STOCKHOLM	11	34	Snow
TEL AVIV	20	62	Cloudy
TUNIS	16	51	Fair
VENICE	16	61	Fair
VIENNA	12	34	Fair
WARSAW	13	59	Fair
WASHINGTON	15	60	Cloudy
ZURICH	12	34	Fair

Forecast for Friday: Rain; S. Canada 40-50; W. Canada 30-40.

Goldwater Says 'Other Side' Bugged Him During '64 Race

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 26 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater says he was the victim of political bugging during his unsuccessful bid for the presidency in the 1964 race with Lyndon B. Johnson.

"I was bugged by the other side and paid no attention to it," the Arizona Republican told a group here yesterday. "They had even put television monitors across the elevator in my apartment building."

Sen. Goldwater said he had been told by a "man in the hall" that he was being bugged. He said he brought this up in the Senate and that he was told by a "man in the hall" that he was being bugged. He said he brought this up in the Senate and that he was told by a "man in the hall" that he was being bugged.

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Oglala Sioux Refuse Burial of Slain Man on Reservation

From Wire Dispatches
SIOUX FALLS, S.D., April 26—The Oglala Tribal Council yesterday refused permission to the town of Frank Clearwater to bury his body on the reservation at Wounded Knee, S.D., where he was killed in a battle between the Oglala Sioux and the U.S. Army in 1890.

Undercount Reported by S. Census

By Bill Kovach
WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT)—The Census Bureau said yesterday that it had overlooked an estimated 5.3 million Americans in the census of 1970.

Bureau statisticians pointed out that the estimated error—approximately 2.5 percent of the total 236 million persons counted—was slightly smaller than errors in the last two national head counts, held every 10 years, but acknowledged the increased importance of accurate figures now they are the basis for distribution of millions of federal dollars through revenue-sharing programs.

Despite the acknowledgment of an undercount, census officials said that the new figures must not be used to change the apportionment of seats in Congress or the number of electoral votes. The re-analysis was done only as a check on the technical accuracy of the census.

Although an analysis of the undercount by the bureau reveals that three-fourths of those missed were whites, those blacks missed were counted among a 7.7 percent of the total black population.

Unusual Announcement
The unusual announcement of an undercount of 5.3 million persons was made by Acting Director of the Census Bureau, John H. Hagopian, in a letter to the nation's governors.

The 1970 census was probably the best ever taken, Mr. Hagopian said, but like its predecessors, it was imperfect.

Because of better counting techniques introduced since the 1960 census, he added, it is estimated that about 23 million persons who have been missed were added in the original 1970 census and helped reduce the margin of error.

A 5.3 million estimate of the number of persons missed in the census is not a fixed figure but the bureau calls "the best estimate" within a range of error extending from 4.8 to 5.8 million. Because the bureau owed by law only to report the population figure, the final 1970 population figure will not be revised on the basis of the estimate of undercount.

Undercounting rates for 1960 and 1970 census—the others subjected to detailed study—were 3.3 percent and 2.7 percent respectively.

Drug Agents Said to Raid Wrong Homes

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters)—The director of the Drug Law Enforcement Agency today said he was investigating a Monday night raid by government agents on homes in Missouri.

Two couples, Mr. and Mrs. Al Askew and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gligott, said about 25 armed men broke into their homes in Springfield, Mo., and smashed furniture and looted their homes.

Mr. Gligott said the men later identified themselves as narcotics agents and said the raid had been based on mistaken identity.

Askews have filed a \$100,000 suit for damages, charging government with violating civil rights, false imprisonment and assault. Mr. and Mrs. Gligott said they were considering the same. The drug law director, Myles Ambrose, said the case would be looked into.

Stoff and Sir Alec Confer on May 5

NDON, April 27 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today that he would hold talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home on May 5 during a brief visit to Britain.

A Maltese leader will come on May 5 after visiting London and Brussels and is expected to stay in London for about four days. Today, Mr. Wilson said, he would talk with an Italian leader.

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Between U.S. marshals and Indian insurgents in the village of Wounded Knee, S.D., he died before dawn yesterday in a Rapid City hospital, where he had been airlifted by the government the day he was shot. He was the first victim of the confrontation since militant Indians took over the village 83 days ago.

Mr. Clearwater's associates had identified him variously as an Apache and as a Cherokee. Deputy Assistant Attorney General Richard R. Helms, in charge of negotiations at Wounded Knee, said yesterday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, using fingerprints, had identified the dead man as Frank Clear, who at the time of several arrests had described himself as being a white man.

A government spokesman said the American Indian Movement leaders in Wounded Knee said they would not resume peace negotiations until at least Sunday because of mourning for Mr. Clearwater.

Armed Confrontation
Both the tribal president, Richard Wilson, and Mr. Helms yesterday reported that there had been an armed confrontation between Mr. Wilson's Indian followers and FBI agents and marshals Tuesday night.

It followed a refusal by the Indians to allow mediators from the Community Relations Service to enter Wounded Knee.

Mr. Helms said that he, Chief U.S. Marshal Wayne Coburn and Kent Friswell, the solicitor for the Interior Department, had gone to a roadblock to investigate.

The roadblock had been set up in defiance of the Justice Department's orders.

'Some Discussion'
While the three men were sitting in an automobile near the roadblock, armed Indians approached the car, Mr. Helms said. "There was some discussion as to the CRS role and a couple of young bucks got upset about that. There was some raising of weapons," he said.

Mr. Wilson, who has said his tribe is beginning to view the government forces as enemies, said in his version that Mr. Friswell jumped from the car "raving mad" and demanded that the roadblock be taken down.

Mr. Wilson said that shotguns and M-16 rifles were raised by both sides.

Holding his thumb and forefinger about an inch apart, the tribal president said, "We came within that far of shooting Friswell and Coburn."

U.S., in a Reversal, Allots Funds for New Jet Engine

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP)—The Air Force reversed itself yesterday and approved the use of \$38 million for initial production of jet engines for its new F-15 fighter plane, even though the engine has not yet fully satisfied key testing requirements called for in the contract.

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans justified the move on the basis of successfully completing a "modified" version of a critical 150-hour endurance test, which the engine is required to pass.

This modified test, the Air Force said, was run with an engine which did not have an important part—a redesigned fan stage assembly—needed to correct what Mr. Seamans has described as an earlier "design deficiency."

In February, when the Air Force gave the first go-ahead for the entire F-15 production program—\$7.8 billion and 700 planes overall—it authorized only a limited payment to the plane's manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas Corp., and no payment to Pratt and Whitney, builder of the engine, until completion of the 150-hour test run.

Wednesday, Mr. Seamans said the Air Force is now building the new engine—strengthened so as not to break down during high-speed flight—and hopes to have it installed and run a new 150-hour test run by Sept. 30.

The move will cause a delay in the project, but Mr. Seamans said the test will still be done in time to be included in the F-15 flight test program.

Italian Police Break Up Ring of Art Thieves

TREVIGLIO, Italy, April 26 (AP)—Police said here today that they had broken up a ring of art thieves and had arrested eight young men on charges of theft and delinquency.

Two were arrested while trying to break into the church of nearby Agrara San Martino where there are paintings of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Police also recovered an altar piece by 16th-century painter Ottavio which had been stolen from a church at Clesano three weeks ago. The canvas, police said, had been cut into halves.

Police withheld the identities of those arrested but said that they were responsible for a series of thefts and attempted thefts of art works in the Treviglio and Bergamo areas east of Milan in the last few months.

In another development, authorities said someone in a crowd of thousands of visitors to the ruins of Pompeii near Naples on Easter Monday had stolen Roman relics.



The Battle or Massacre of 1890

The First Bloody Tragedy of Wounded Knee

By William Greider

WASHINGTON (WP)—What really happened 83 years ago at Wounded Knee, that place in South Dakota where American Indians and U.S. soldiers met in bloody conflict for the last time?

The question seems small and irrelevant at this point in history, against the long sweep of sorry events, dramatized most recently by the media theater, which Indian militants are staging at Wounded Knee.

But the answer is more tangled and obscure than the legends. The first encounter at Wounded Knee occurred four days after Christmas in 1890, the 7th Cavalry versus the Sioux band led by Chief Big Foot. After a time it became a poetic symbol for America's darker past, the cultural guilt which underlies the white man's winning of the West.

Stephen Vincent Benet immortalized it in the haunting last line of "American Names":

"Bury my heart at Wounded Knee"

On the day of the conflict, a Western correspondent for The Washington Post called this account:

"To say that it was a most daring feat—120 Indians attacking 500 cavalry—expresses the situation but faintly. It could only have been insanity which prompted such a deed. It is doubted that before night either a buck or a squaw out of all Big Foot's band will be left to tell the tale of this day's tragedy. The members of the 7th Cavalry have once more shown themselves to be heroes in deeds of daring."

Some Survived

But a few Indians did survive, including small children who were scattered away and hid in the prairie ravines until the soldiers were gone. They lived to tell a different version of Wounded Knee—of four Hotchkiss machine guns mowing down scores of fleeing Indians, women and children and babies.

"The soldiers told them to sit all in the ring and they took their weapons," recounted Mrs. Jessie Little Finger, a resident of the Pine Ridge reservation, whose father told her of how he escaped around and they saw the guns on the hill and they started to run, but they were all shot. My husband's father, his heel was shot off. They were little boys then, and they lived with those things."

It was a massacre, a deliberate slaughter of innocents, in which at least 150 Indians, perhaps as many as 300, were killed ruthlessly, their frozen bodies heaped in a common grave like animal carcasses.

No, it was a battle, admittedly lopsided, admittedly stained by senseless and unjustified killing of noncombatants, but still a battle, an armed encounter between two rival forces provoked by the losers.

Reader's Choice

The reader can take his choice, depending on his own biases. Or he can study the "facts" of Wounded Knee as filtered through two opposite lenses. Two contemporary historians have written fresh accounts of Wounded Knee, and they are in essential agreement on most of the basic details—yet they collide on the ultimate question: massacre or battle.

For the pro-Army version, read the last chapter of "Crimson Prairie," a tactician's history of the Indian war written by Brig. Gen. S.L.A. Marshall. For the Indians' side of it, read the last chapter of "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee" by Dee Brown, of the University of Illinois. If nothing else, the experience of reading both versions demonstrates the frailties of history and the fatal misunderstandings among mortal men.

When the last encounter occurred, everyone agrees, the Great Plains tribes had already been conquered, driven onto impoverished reservations after a generation of sporadic warfare. But in their defeated status, the tribes were comforted by a revivalist religion which swept across the prairies, the mystical prophecy of the ghost dance, which promised

that dead warriors would rise from their graves, that the white invaders would all perish in a great flood.

The passion of this movement gathered so swiftly that it became menacing to the surrounding white settlers and outposts—so the mounted soldiers returned to patrol the Dakotas and disarm the remnants of the Sioux bands. In mid-December, an attempt to arrest Chief Sitting Bull at the Standing Rock reservation ended in a bloody melee in which Sitting Bull was killed and some of his followers fled southward to join Big Foot's band. The Cavalry caught up with the group near Wounded Knee, and here the accounts begin to diverge.

According to Gen. Marshall, the Indians were evading arrest, working their way through the Badlands terrain, when they bumped into the soldiers. According to Mr. Brown, the Indians were trying to avoid getting killed, fleeing south to the Pine Ridge Indian Agency of Chief Red Cloud—"hoping that Red Cloud could protect them from the soldiers." Big Foot himself was bedridden with pneumonia. He ran up a white flag over his wagon when the troops demanded surrender.

The next morning, when Col. George A. Forsyth ordered the Indians to turn over all weapons, the question of provocation got more tangled. When the war riors produced only a few weapons, the soldiers searched the tepees, rummaging through personal bundles and belongings. When they still hadn't found much, the soldiers ordered the men to remove their blankets and submit to personal searches.

Ghost Dance

Mr. Brown writes, "The Indians' faces showed their anger, but only the medicine man, Yellow Bird, made any overt protest. He danced a few ghost dance steps and chanted one of the holy songs, assuring the warriors that the soldiers' bullets could not penetrate their sacred garments."

"The bullets will not go toward you," he chanted in Sioux. "The prairie is large and the bullets will not go toward you."

Gen. Marshall, however, sees the first hint of treachery. The failure to find many weapons, he wrote, "was a first but belated warning that a prearranged plan of deception was under way, though it was not taken seriously."

A second warning was in the ghost dance, Gen. Marshall insists. "No interpreter being present to hear Yellow Bird, the significance of his patter was missed altogether by the Cavalrymen who were guarding the prisoners, and no attempt was made to stop him."

Both scholars agree that an

Indian fired the first shot. But was he provoked, or was he touching off a deliberate ambush?

Mr. Brown describes what happened: "The troopers found only two rifles, one of them a new Winchester belonging to a young Minneconjou named Black Coyote. Black Coyote raised the Winchester above his head, shouting that he had paid much money for the rifle and that it belonged to him. Some years afterward, Dewey Beard recalled that Black Coyote was dead."

Report of a Gun

"If they had left him alone [Beard recounted] he was going to put his gun down where he should. They grabbed him and spun him around... Right after they spun him around there was the report of a gun, quite loud. I couldn't say that anyone was shot, but following that was a crash."

Mr. Brown adds the testimony of Turning Hawk, who described Black Coyote as "a crazy man" who fired his gun, and "immediately the soldiers returned fire and indiscriminate killing followed."

Gen. Marshall says the shooting started this way: "...On impulse or because he saw something suspicious, a soldier dropped to his knees to look under the blanket of a squatting Sioux named Black Fox. Black Fox jumped to his feet, whipped out a rifle from under his blanket and fired into the search party."

But Gen. Marshall insists that Black Fox (or Coyote) was not acting alone. "Instantly, as though they had been awaiting a signal, the other warriors did the same, volley-firing into the massed soldiers with rifles theretofore carefully concealed under their blankets," he wrote.

Hand to Hand

For an instant, perhaps no more than a minute, according to Gen. Marshall, soldiers and Indians fought hand to hand. "Without any order being called, the Cavalrymen under direct attack either took to their heels or fired back," he wrote. "No officer was in position to stop them. None could have put himself there had he so chosen, so close were the sides joined... The point-blank carnage was grim and great."

Mr. Brown likewise described the first moments of violence as chaotic on both sides. "Then there was a brief lull in the battle of arms, with small groups of Indians and soldiers grappling at close quarters, using knives, clubs and pistols," Mr. Brown wrote. "As few of the Indians had arms, they soon had to flee, and then the big Hotchkiss guns on the hill opened up on them, firing almost a shell a second, raking the Indian camp, shredding the tepees with flying shrapnel, killing men, women and children."

6 EEC Nations Note 120% Rise in College Rolls in a Decade

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 26 (IFT)—The number of university and technical college students in the six original members of the European Community increased by 120 percent from 1960 to 1970—from 1,112,447 to 2,463,384—according to figures made public yesterday by the Common Market's statistical office.

The office called the increase an "explosion."

It noted, however, that during the same period the college population of the United States had increased from 3,700,000 to 8,400,000, a growth of 127 percent.

The six European countries have also had increases further down the educational ladder. The kindergarten population rose 3.5 percent in the same period, the primary school population, 40 percent, and the secondary school roll, 60 percent.

Overall, the number of students and pupils grew from 30 million in 1960 to 40 million in 1971.

Trends Slowing

The EEC stressed that these trends are now slowing down but that it anticipated an eventual surplus of graduates. So-called "intellectual unemployment"

—educated youths who cannot find jobs—is already a phenomenon in Italy, where pupils with secondary school diplomas unable to find employment go to university in the hope that this will increase their chance of work later.

Graduate unemployment, for some time a feature of U.S. education, will soon have to be faced by EEC countries as the implications of these latest figures become clear.

France showed the biggest increase in higher education—from 289,020 to 798,022—followed by Italy, where the figure rose from 269,845 to 684,193. Belgium also had a proportionately large increase, from 52,164 to 126,185. But in West Germany, the most populous of the six countries, the rise was only from 417,481 to 667,023.

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Sharp Drop Not Seen a Trend

Trade Deficit of \$53 Million Reported by U.S. for March

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT)—The U.S. balance of export-import trade showed its best performance in March and in the first quarter since late 1971, the Commerce Department reported today.

The trade deficit dropped to \$53 million in March from \$478 million in February. The official report cautioned, however, that some temporary factors were involved in the sharp drop.

For the first quarter as a whole the trade deficit by each of two separate measures—was cut nearly in half from the deficit of the final quarter of 1972. As measured by the most familiar figures, the first-quarter deficit was \$583 million, down from \$1.5 billion in the preceding quarter and the smallest deficit since the third quarter of 1971.

Since the end of 1970, the United States had persistently run large trade deficits, although a few individual months showed surpluses.

Imports Held Steady

The big improvement in the trade figures in March was caused mainly by a jump of \$315 million in exports while imports held, essentially steady. The export rise, today's statement said, was accounted for mainly by two things—an increase of \$537 million in the volatile sector of aircraft deliveries and a rise of \$180 million in agricultural exports. The big increase in farm shipments represented "in large part steep price increases for many commodities."

In addition, the report said, the March export figures continued to reflect heavy shipments to the Soviet Union.

Total exports in March were at the record level of \$5,379,500,000, up from \$5,064,800,000 in February. March imports were \$5,432,100,000, down slightly from \$5,540,800,000 in February.

Commenting on the improvement in the first quarter, today's statement said: "While trade returns for first quarter 1973 are encouraging, it must be noted that imports still rose sharply—by 9.3 percent—from the preceding three-month period and that a large part of the export expansion of 15.5 percent may have been transitory. Sharply higher prices for many commodities also contributed significantly to the dollar gain in exports."

The statement said that the imports of automobiles from Canada under the special free-trade auto agreement with that country and imports of crude petroleum were leading factors in the overall import increase in the first quarter.

U.S. Postal Service Cites Favorable Poll

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—In an apparent attempt to combat mounting criticism, the U.S. Postal Service released a survey which indicated that the great majority of Americans believe that mail service is good to excellent.

According to the survey of 10,000 households, mail deliveries were rated as follows: excellent, 23 percent; very good, 37 percent; good, 25 percent; fair, 9 percent; poor, 3 percent, and no opinion, about 2 percent.

The survey was conducted by Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J. It was made last summer.

U.S. Policeman On Secret Duty Found Poisoned

ROYAL OAK, Mich., April 26 (AP)—A Royal Oak police officer who died while on an undercover assignment was poisoned, officials said yesterday.

Patrolman James Riley's body contained enough arsenic, lead and mercury in his stomach "to have caused death," Oakland County Medical Examiner John Burton said.

Mr. Riley's body was found in his unmarked police car Friday, and, initially, police believed he died when his car went off the road and struck a pole. An autopsy was ordered when no visible injuries could be seen on his body.

Mr. Riley, 28, joined the suburban police force in 1970 after resigning from the Detroit police.

The nature of his undercover assignment was not revealed. Undercover officers are not assigned regular duty hours, police said, and are equipped with unmarked cars to perform their duties—usually surveillance work connected with drug traffic. The medical examiner said he could not determine if Mr. Riley had been given the poison once or gradually over a period of time.

U.S. Underground A-Test

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., April 26 (UPI)—U.S. scientists triggered an underground nuclear test yesterday. The device had a maximum equivalent force of 200,000 tons of TNT. The test was conducted 1,486 feet below ground.

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Back to Paris

A deputy assistant secretary of state and a deputy foreign minister are scheduled to meet today in Paris to prepare for the imminent conjunction of two veteran negotiators of the Vietnamese war—Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. And if the world has an uneasy feeling that this is where it all began, the sentiment is not unjustified. The American and the North Vietnamese are ostensibly meeting to achieve "strict implementation" of the truce agreements they reached in January. Actually, their return to Paris marks a rather desperate effort to prevent those agreements from falling apart completely.

The crisis was not caused by the failure of the negotiators of North and South Vietnam in Paris to meet their deadlines in wrapping up a political bargain, as called for by the truce agreements. Rather, it is due to the very real doubt whether Hanoi has accepted the cease-fire as a transmission belt to political rivalry or simply as a modified pause in the fighting.

North Vietnam and their allies in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam are not the only violators of the truce. But they do appear to have pressed the fighting a good deal more vigorously and, in Cambodia, at least, a good deal more successfully than the other side. Moreover, the failure of the international commission to take up a genuine supervisory role seems to be created chiefly

by Communist recalcitrance. There is cause to fear that Hanoi will repeat its tactics of last year, forcing the pace of the military struggle, rather than wait for the United States to disentangle itself.

The offensive of 1972 brought on the renewed bombing of North Vietnam, as the offensive in Cambodia brought the B-52s there. Many, in the United States and elsewhere, regard the American military response as brutal, and fear its extension to Vietnam. But from Hanoi's standpoint, the whole matter was costly in lives and destruction and profitable in very little. A bit more patience, a little less reliance on the legendary victories of Gen. Giap, would seem to be advisable now.

Presumably, this is the mood in which Mr. Kissinger will go back to Paris. As he stated the American dilemma on Monday night, the issue is whether, having signed an agreement which was endorsed by an international conference, the United States, seeing the agreement "totally violated," should regard its signature as "irrelevant."

There is no special reason why Hanoi should want to free the United States from the horns of this dilemma—except that North Vietnam might itself be gored unless this is done. Many Americans would deplore the going, but it is the Vietnamese who would bleed. The truce agreements did not represent a bad solution for Hanoi—why not try to make them real?

Soviet-American Trade

Roughly a decade ago the late Nikita Khrushchev was loudly proclaiming that the Soviet Union would soon "bury" the United States economically. By 1970, he predicted, his country would outproduce this nation, thus proving the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

Today's reality is stunningly different. Not only is the United States still far ahead of the Soviet Union in gross national product, but Moscow has even become dependent on this country. Soviet bread supplies are assured now only because of the Kremlin's huge grain purchases here last year; and the outlook is for additional, though probably smaller, purchases this year. Moreover, the Soviet hunger for advanced American industrial technology is no longer hidden, and Moscow's officials are predicting that more "big deals" will follow the rather vaporous one recently concluded with the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

Some though not all of the earlier political barriers to expand Soviet-American trade have eased; but the basic economic problem remains. Moscow wants to buy much more from the United States than it now can sell to this country. Last January, the most recent month for which data are available, American exports to the Soviet Union were roughly five times the imports from Russia. That gap might narrow somewhat if Soviet goods sold here got most-favored-nation tariff advantages.

But even if Congress were to grant MFN privileges there is no reason to suppose that Moscow has enough uncommitted goods salable in this country to balance its rapidly growing purchases here. For a time that lack could be offset by payments with gold or convertible currencies, but Soviet supplies of both resources are limited. Moscow's awareness of those limits helps explain its eagerness to obtain lower tariff rates on its goods as well as its efforts—renewed by Com-

munist party Secretary-General Brezhnev—to persuade congressional critics that the political obstacle posed by the Soviet education tax on Jewish emigrants has now been eliminated.

Essentially Mr. Brezhnev wants a vast program of American capital and technological investment in Siberia to open up that area's resources of oil, gas and other raw materials. Repayment would be made in the 1980s by shipping to America parts of the energy supplies thus brought to market.

Sensibly, the Nixon administration favors expansion of Soviet-American trade. But equally sensibly it does not want to become victim of any Soviet version of the Equity Funding catastrophe. Earlier this month an Export-Import Bank official properly informed the Kremlin that it would have to provide much more information about Siberia's resources and the problems involved in tapping them if it expected serious Washington consideration of its huge credit request. Is there really all that gas and oil in Siberia? Can it be obtained and shipped here economically? What about the ecological damage this project will inflict on frozen Siberia?

But even more fundamental than these pertinent questions is the need to compare the possible gains to be derived from huge American loans to the Soviet Union with the advantages of investing those resources in alternative sources of supply, either domestically or in countries with which relations are less threatened than they are by the survival of Soviet-American tensions. Last year the Nixon administration stumbled into several expensive traps set by Soviet purchasers of American grain. The lessons taught then need application to all aspects of Soviet-American trade, both by American private businessmen and by government officials.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'New Deal' in Energy

The American market can be expected to open widely to Middle East crude oil at a time when prospects of a gasoline shortage become more and more clear. . . . President Nixon chose to speak while major negotiations between the oil companies and the producer countries are under way. He is thus indicating his determination to intervene directly on the international oil scene and to bring about a new deal. This will modify the order of American economic priorities. In a first phase, the defenders of environment will be the major losers. . . . The current battle against inflation is also likely to be affected. The United States is unlikely to moderate the rise of oil product prices, a rise already favored by the claims from the oil-producing countries. But what security can America find for its supplies? The nations of the Middle East care little about

increasing production that provides them with incomes subject to monetary fluctuations. The consumer countries will have to learn how to share shortages.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

New Footholds for Japan

Whether Foreign Minister Ohira's European round of visits will give Japanese foreign policy new impetus in the direction of a more intensive cultivation of Europe remains to be seen. From the economic angle this would seem to be a matter of urgency, for Japan must seek new footholds in the light of America's transformed policy. The more Japan's European interlocutors are prepared to take account of this change in Tokyo, the better relations between Japan and Europe can become—to the advantage of both parties in the long run.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 27, 1898

WASHINGTON—Since the declaration of war with Spain, there have been several cabinet changes. A special telegram from Canton, Ohio, says that William R. Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, will accept the portfolio of Secretary of State in place of Mr. Sherman. And also, Theodore Roosevelt has resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This resignation will take effect at the President's convenience. Meanwhile, while waiting, Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the rank of lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of volunteer rough-riders, to be perfected under his supervision.

Fifty Years Ago

April 27, 1923

WASHINGTON—Baseball is a democratic game, a leveler of social and political barriers, and a gathering where the butcher can slap the baker on the back and the baker give a rousing thump between the shoulders of the candlestick-maker. And it is the same for great and small, as was seen yesterday when President Harding, though a loyal Washington Senators fan, rose to his feet and cheered with the multitude as Babe Ruth, the Chief Executive of the Kingdom of Swat, hit one out of the park and helped New York to win by a score of 4 to 0, keeping the Yankees a half-game behind the Cleveland Indians.



'By Golly!' Cried Dick, as He Swung to Safety, 'Someone Will Pay Dearly for This!'

Watergate: Testing the Political System

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—At our house these days and, I suspect, at many others, there is a good deal of earnest between-the-generations talk about Watergate. Not since the violent summer of 1968 has it been so difficult for an adult to face the blunt question a teen-ager asks: "What kind of a country is this?"

It is a hard question, for no one can be unshaken by the developing evidence that systematic political espionage was planned and concealed at the highest levels of our government.

Yet even in the despair this news evokes, one must assert that it is wrong to say that Watergate proves the rottenness of American politics. This kind of conspiracy is emphatically not part of our politics and those who are responsible for it cannot legitimately justify themselves by claiming their actions were "just politics."

Back to Fundamentals

Let's go back to some fundamentals. All government, as the conservatives properly remind us, is a reflection of man's imperfection. The American system of government, with its elaborate system of checks and balances, is designed explicitly to curb what the Founding Fathers rightly saw as the inevitable tendency to abuse of power by those in authority.

But the promise of a republic achieving civil order, justice and liberty does not lie wholly in the negative restraints on power embedded in its constitutional and political system. That hope is also rooted in a positive belief—which our history gives us confidence is valid—that ordinary men will meet their public responsibilities.

"Responsibility is a tremendous engine in a free government," said Thomas Jefferson, and the shameful humiliation of his democracy by the men responsible for last year's subversion of the election process should not blind us to the enduring truth of Jefferson's maxim.

Indeed, what finally occurred to me to say to the teen-agers in our house was that Watergate itself has shown the capacity of ordinary men and ordinary politicians to meet their responsibilities.

Take Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, whose skillful cross-examination forced the unfortunate J. Patrick Gray 3d to disclose the White House's interference in the Watergate investigation. Is Sen. Byrd a noble character? No indeed. He is a politician, a product of one of the shabbier and more scandal-prone of our state political systems. He is an

orphan who grew up in coal-field poverty. His earlier political career is studded with examples of narrow-mindedness and even prejudice.

But as his power has increased, his vision has broadened. As majority whip of the Senate, Byrd understands that he has responsibilities beyond those that were his when he was the state representative from Sophia, W. Va.

Pat Gray could not understand that as FBI director he should not behave like an underling on the White House staff. Their confrontation was both inevitable and appropriate, and it showed that the American system can work.

Take Judge John Sirica, whose persistent questioning of witnesses in the criminal case finally broke open the conspiracy of silence. What manner of man is he? A man of the most ordinary cloth. A son of Italian immigrants who worked his way through law school, became a Republican lawyer in the Democratic District of Columbia and was rewarded

with a judgeship when Dwight D. Eisenhower became President.

In caricature, Sirica was a natural for the kind of judge who would go easy on a scandal in a Republican administration. In fact, he was a tiger on the bench, moved solely by his sense of obligation to see that justice was done and the ultimate responsibility for these crimes be established.

Goldwater Acts

Nor were these the only ordinary public officials and politicians who have met their responsibilities magnificently in the Watergate case. There is Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, an old fox of a Southern politician, brandishing his copy of the Constitution and parading a theatrical gift for aphorism that even a President decided he could not defy.

There is Barry Goldwater, conservative politician, telling the man he—as much as any single individual—had made President, that the party both men had led

could not abide in silence a cover-up of this scandal.

And there is Anne Armstrong, patrician politician and former co-chairman of her party, raising her new post as White House counselor, by speaking out. At a time when not a single man of the hundreds on the President's staff would raise his voice in public against the outrage of Watergate, it was Anne Armstrong who broke the deafening White House silence to endorse Barry Goldwater's demand for full disclosure.

Say what you want about the men who concocted this campaign of political espionage and then tried to conceal it. No epithet could be too strong. But our system and the politicians in it are better than that. They are a lot better, as they have been proving again, even in this ugly situation.

That is what I tried to say to our teen-agers. But I don't know if they were convinced—or should be. It left me wondering what the President tells his kids.

Kissinger Looks Back

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Prof. Kissinger will have scorned the rhetoric that statesman Kissinger was pleased to serve up the other day in his supposedly historic speech on relations with the allies. "New era of creativity," for example, reeks of the purest baloney.

To be sure the baloney was dashed out for the time purpose of reassuring Western Europe and Japan. But it does not set in motion a new departure. On the contrary, the Nixon administration, including Mr. Kissinger, seems not yet to have adjusted to the major features of the changed relationship among the United States, Europe and Japan.

Behind all this is the emphasis placed by the President and Mr. Kissinger over the past four years on improving relations with Russia and China. In pursuit of that goal, they have not hesitated to short-change friendly governments in Europe and Japan. Indeed, the President's famous picture of a five-sided world seemed to imply that America held Western Europe and Japan even in the scales against Russia and China.

In the absence of presidential stress on allied relations, moreover, all sorts of subsidiary American interests moved to advance themselves at the expense of the Europeans and the Japanese. Labor and business wanted new tariffs against industrial

competition. The investment community wanted more favorable exchange rates. Farmers wanted easier access to markets in Japan and Europe.

Crude Demands

These pressures penetrated deep into the Congress, the various departments and even the lower rungs of the White House bureaucracy. From those offices there began to emerge crude demands that the Europeans and Japanese make economic sacrifices for the United States or face the threat of an America disposed to let down the security guard.

Since the Europeans and Japan had long since stopped thinking seriously about security issues, those threats rubbed up against a vast store of self-compensation. Pretty soon there began to build, especially in Japan and West Germany, elaborate suspicions of a coming American bug-out.

In his speech this week, Mr. Kissinger made noises well calculated to assuage these suspicions. He said anew that 1973 was the year of Europe. He said reassuring things about the defense of Europe and Japan. He promised "top political leaders" would take over the allied accounts previously left "solely to the experts." He implied the signing of a new set of principles—a new Atlantic Charter—

to govern relations among the allies.

But having said that much, Mr. Kissinger went no further. Indeed, the signs indicate that the administration is not of one mind when it comes to the new features of relations with the allies.

One of the new features is the energy crisis—the excess of demand over supply, which worries all the advanced industrial countries. Mr. Kissinger cited energy in his speech as a problem requiring "new types of cooperative action." But only five days earlier President Nixon came out with an energy message which, far from favoring "new types of cooperative action," aimed at American self-sufficiency.

Japan's Role

Another new feature is the critical importance of Japan. In his speech, Mr. Kissinger twice assured the Japanese they would not be left out of new arrangements with Europe. But he used rhetoric about Atlantic partnership and an Atlantic Charter. That is the language of the dead past, and it suggests to the Japanese a net-together of the old boys' club to which they might be admitted as servants.

A third new feature is the pre-eminence of commercial, problems over security problems—"the primacy of economics." The great new possibility for linking Japan, Europe and the United States is a grand progress toward totally free trade in industrial products. But Mr. Kissinger said nothing about that. Neither did the President's trade message. Which is why the administration's stand on trade carries all the moral grandeur of a bill of lading.

In short, Mr. Kissinger has at best cleared the atmosphere. He still has to develop a framework for doing business with this country's friends and allies. He still has to persuade the administration and the President to push for a new policy. In fact, he still has to adjust his own view to the primacy of economics and the emergence of Japan. And failing that, he is still looking backwards.

Letters

Bombing of Guernica

Many people who know Spain will be surprised by Henry Kissinger's statement that "there have been attempts lately" to ascribe the destruction of Guernica to the town's Republican defenders (NYT, April 16).

The Nazi bombing of Guernica 36 years ago was followed immediately by a Nazi-style "big lie" campaign asserting that the Basque Republicans had themselves destroyed their most sacred town. The campaign was launched by Gen. Franco's propaganda machine and disgracefully supported by many Catholic servants and Roman Catholic publications and commentators.

I have just been reading a chapter of Ray Alan's "Spanish Quest" (Macmillan, New York) in which Alan recalls how the Guernica outrage was reported in supposedly respectable journals. The chapter makes shocking and, for newsmen, chastening reading.

For example, the Universe (London) reported on May 7, 1937, that "the ancient Basque capital was destroyed by dynamiters before the Nationalists entered the town. Nowhere in the town could (correspondents) find any trace of bomb explosions." The Catholic Herald

(London) published a photo captioned "What Guernica looked like after the Red incendiaries had fulfilled their mission" and its special correspondent reported that he was "satisfied" that the work of destruction had been carried out by the Republicans. Fortunately, actual British correspondents actually saw the raid, or the lie might have stuck.

AL WINTERS.

London.

Indochina Fig Leaf

Two years ago, most observers realized the best the United States could hope for in Indochina was a fig leaf to cover its failure. The "peace agreement" gave us one. By supporting Lon Nol in Cambodia and by trying to guarantee an agreement that was a fiction from the start, Mr. Nixon is rapidly turning our fig leaf into the emperor's new clothes.

BOB NELSON.

Nancy, France.

Watergate Views

As much as I love Paris, I'm sorry not to be home for the second "Checkers" speech. It will come, I'm sure. This time the pancake makeup will be improved, the dog larger, the self-righteous

Letters

Paris.

How ingenious—or disingenuous—can one be? David Broder, in his piece (NYT, April 24) about the Watergate scandal, equates it, at some length, with the Englewood affair in the McGovern campaign; dismisses his own nonsense in a sentence; then proceeds, again at length, to draw a parallel between the present far-reaching mess and the misconduct of a single individual in the Eisenhower administration.

What does this columnist hope to do—thin the Watergate dirt by spreading it?

L.L. BERRY.

Paris.

The Travail Of Writing About IQs

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The current issue of Commentary magazine has in it a wonderfully optimistic article about the economic strides of the Negro population during the decade of the 1960s which anyone aching for a whiff of optimism ought to read, particularly in anticipation of hearing a speech by, say, Julian Bond, who becomes progressively ingenuous in direct proportion as the Negro people advance along the social and economic scale. That article has been widely reported on; not so another article in the same issue of Commentary by Richard Herrnstein, the Harvard psychologist who wrote provocatively in the summer of 1971 summarizing his researches on IQ.

What then happened to Herrnstein is vividly described.

Soon after the publication of his article, the radicals at Harvard launched a long campaign of harassment. Posters featuring Prof. Herrnstein sprang up all over the place: "Wanted For Racism." I might add that similar posters were distributed at Northeastern University in Boston when I spoke there recently, featuring, however, not the professor but my amiable self and listing among my sins the support I have given to the "theories" of Herrnstein which theories as it happens I have not written about.

Students would enter his lecture hall, distribute anti-Herrnstein diatribes, seek to monopolize the question period, harangue the class after he was through. The undergraduate newspaper devoted lascivious attention to the sensation of Herrnstein and finally editorialized, taking issue with a hundred professors who deplored the inability of Herrnstein and the implications of it to academic freedom. After all, said the Crimson, you can't always distinguish between theory and policy. The reader is left to infer that Herrnstein's theories imply odious policies of a racist character.

And so it went for the balance of the year. Mr. Herrnstein went to the University of Iowa and it was simply impossible to deliver the lecture he went there to deliver—a mathematical account of the learned responses of pigeons. The SDS toughs, high on ignorance, had come in from all over the region, had stormed into the lecture hall leaving no room for the scholarly audience; and the university administration, faithful to the undeviating standard of pusillanimity set by the administrations of Harvard and Yale (where Gen. Westmoreland was prevented from speaking), did nothing.

Meanwhile, Prof. Herrnstein had also been invited to speak at Princeton. When he learned that the administration would make no effort to give him the only kind of shelter that makes it possible to speak seriously, and that the punks had announced their intention of surrounding him physically until he had given them satisfaction—he canceled out.

And what is the fuss all about? There is not a shred of "racism" in any orthodox sense in the work of Prof. Herrnstein. But what he has done is point to some of the implications of liberal social doctrine up against what is now known about the heritability of intelligence. It isn't true that a mother and father of extra-high IQ will necessarily have children with extra-high IQs. What is true is that a considerable percentage of the time they will. That is a genetic factor, the complement of which is the environmental factor. Herrnstein's Law, if I might put it so, is that the greater the success you have in eliminating environmental differences, the more clearly genetic differences will figure. If (assuming it were possible) every American child were exposed to identical teachers, schools, homes, encouragement, and opportunities, the residual differences in social achievement would then be due directly to genetic factors, the manipulation of which it has not yet been suggested that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is competent to cope with.

Herrnstein's closing words in the Commentary article suggest the frustration he has visited on orthodox liberals. The false belief in the equality of human endowment leads to rigid, inflexible expectations, often doomed to frustration, thence to anger. Ever more shrilly, we call on our educational and social institutions to make everyone the same, when we should instead be trying to mold our institutions around the inescapable limitations and variations of human ability.

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First Soviet Aircraft Carrier Said to Undergo Sea Trials

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—The Soviet Union has launched its first aircraft carrier, the Kiev, and it is undergoing sea trials, the Paris newspaper Le Monde reported today.

Arms Talks In Geneva End Slow Session

By Victor Lusinchi
GENEVA, April 26 (UPI)—The Geneva disarmament conference recessed today until June 3 after a nine-week session reduced only an agreement to review in July progress made in detecting underground nuclear explosions.

One conference source described the session as the "dullest at least productive year" a charge that was echoed today by the Soviet delegate, Alexei A. Oshtin.

He said that there had been no concrete negotiations toward the two priority goals—the 25-nation talks—a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing and the outlawing of chemical arms.

Mr. Oshtin said that this stagnation was the fault of the "eastern powers and above all, the United States."

Washington's insistence on some international inspection arrangements to check on suspected underground nuclear explosions remains an obstacle, he said.

On the issue of chemical weapons, Mr. Oshtin charged that the United States had conducted itself to "negative" criticism the draft treaty the Soviet Union submitted a year ago, about bringing in a draft of its own.

Joseph Martin Jr., the U.S. representative, responded that the "non-consuming" nature of the conference's work should not be a source of surprise or despair.

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Black Sea. It was described as differing from classic Western aircraft carriers in that it has no catapult system for launching aircraft.

It will carry planes which can make vertical takeoffs and landings or need shorter takeoff and landing distances than those on Western carriers.

Le Monde also reported that a Soviet helicopter carrier, the Moscow, was returned to the Mediterranean after an absence of two years and was accompanied by a missile-launching cruiser of a new type. Western intelligence services, the report said, are calling it a Kara-class vessel.

A Transformation
The Moscow, which entered the Mediterranean in early April, was said to have undergone a transformation that allows it to receive vertical and short takeoff and landing aircraft in addition to helicopters, which specialize in anti-submarine warfare.

The missile-launching cruiser, the Nikolayev, weighs about 9,000 to 10,000 tons and is equipped with eight long-range surface-to-surface missiles, anti-aircraft missiles, 76-mm guns and anti-submarine weapons, Le Monde said.

The Nikolayev reportedly was observed off Crete. Two other vessels of its type are believed under construction and another aircraft carrier also is believed to be under construction.

According to Le Monde's informant, the Soviet Mediterranean fleet is now composed of 55 to 60 vessels, about 20 of them warships and the rest serving in support roles.

The largest operational U.S. aircraft carrier, the USS Enterprise, is about twice the size of the Kiev. For years, Soviet military authorities had dismissed aircraft carriers as vulnerable, calling them "floating coffins."

The move to carriers appeared to be part of a Soviet drive toward status as a world sea power.

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GAS FIRE—Smoke rising from well which was drilled to burn off gas to relieve pressure causing gas eruption.

Eruptions of Underground Gas Continue to Imperil U.S. Town

WILLIAMSBURG, Mich., April 26 (AP)—"There's water and gas bubbling all around you—it's hairy," a state official said yesterday after inspecting this town where underground natural gas eruptions have forced 250 of the 450 inhabitants to flee.

As the evacuation moved into its second week, James Woodruff, director of the Michigan Public Service Commission, said that "there's still gas bubbling out" of blowholes from an underground pocket. It is estimated to contain several billion cubic feet of potentially explosive natural gas.

"As one blowhole subsides, others break out," Mr. Woodruff said. "Even if the problem is solved, they won't be able to get back into these homes for some time."

Efforts to plug well
Efforts to plug a natural gas well drilled by Amoco Production Co. continued yesterday.

A company spokesman said that Amoco dumped 1,300 barrels of heavy mud into the 6,200-foot shaft Tuesday in an effort to plug it, but the effort failed.

It still heavier mud-water mixture was injected into the well yesterday and Amoco official R.B. Lefever said the efforts were showing "promising results."

Mr. Lefever said that the company's first effort to plug the well resulted in a drop of surface gas pressure from an original reading of 1.175 pounds per square inch to 875 Tuesday night.

Latest reports this morning indicate the pressure is still declining, Mr. Lefever said.

He said that Amoco has completed two 300-foot relief holes in the area but neither showed any signs of water or gas. Two other shallow relief holes were being drilled yesterday, he said.

Amoco has denied that its well is the source of the gas which has permeated the area around Williamsburg, but officials of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and other state authorities say they believe that the well is responsible for the problem.

One state geologist said: "Gas with about 3,000 pounds-per-square-inch pressure is coming out of that well underground. We don't know where it's going but there's a lot of gas being built up down there."

Western Nations Say Agenda Near For Europe Talks
HELSINKI, April 26 (Reuters).—Western nations at the preparatory talks on a European security conference today expressed optimism about the chances of agreeing on a conference agenda by the middle of next month.

Delegates from major members of the North Atlantic alliance expressed favorable views about the Soviet approach to the ambassador level negotiations here.

The talks, that started here in November, went into their fourth and probably final round yesterday, immediately getting down to questions of human contacts.

The Soviet Union presented a slightly expanded version of its view on this group of agenda proposals, one of the four main groups being considered here. They are security, economic matters, human and cultural contacts and post-conference machinery.

Conference sources said that, although the Soviet paper now circulating among the delegates contained little new, it nevertheless offers promise of a Soviet desire to open a real dialogue.

South Africa Hangs 4
PRETORIA, South Africa, April 26 (Reuters).—Three Africans and a colored (mixed-blood) man convicted of separate murders were hanged here yesterday, bringing to 16 the number of persons executed in South Africa this year.

Obituaries: Gen. Giovanni de Lorenzo, 65, Linked to Alleged Plot in Italy

ROME, April 26 (Reuters).—Gen. Giovanni de Lorenzo, 65, an Italian World War II hero whose name was linked with an alleged plot to overthrow the government in 1964, died here today.

A former army chief of staff, chief of counterintelligence and head of the Carabinieri police force in the 1960s, the general brought law suits against journalists of the leftist weekly L'Espresso and another general for saying he was linked with the reported plot.

Two journalists were given jail terms but, in 1972, Gen. de Lorenzo withdrew his accusations. One year earlier, a parliamentary commission had said there was no proof of any plot, but it strongly criticized the general for irregular activities while he was chief of counterintelligence.

The commission disclosed that the general had secretly compiled a list of more than 700 persons for arrest in case of an emergency, prepared plans to occupy all police stations and had made up 38,000 files on various persons, including churchmen and politicians. Parliament later ordered the destruction of the files.

Charles G. Fenwick
WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—Charles G. Fenwick, 92, a political scientist who devoted his life to writing, lecturing and teaching on international law, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Fenwick published numerous books and articles. Several of his treatises, such as "International Law," published in 1924, are still used as standard classroom references. He is also author of "American Neutrality: Trial and Failure" (1940) and "The Organization of American States: The Inter-American Regional System" (1963).

Therese J. Damon
BELMONT, Mass., April 26 (UPI)—Therese J. Damon, 90, an antiquarian who was an Associated Press war correspondent in World War I and a captain in Army intelligence, died Tuesday in a Weston, Mass., convalescence home.

Mr. Damon graduated in 1905 from Harvard. He taught at Robert College in Istanbul until 1913. He became an AP correspondent and covered the Gallipoli campaign in World War I before the United States entered the conflict.

George T. Senseney
WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—George T. Senseney, 66, an architect and physicist who was associated with the early phases of the nuclear and space programs, died late Monday night, after a brief illness, at Sharon Hospital in Sharon, Conn.

Mr. Senseney went to Guam in 1945 to help develop and install the first monitoring device to detect nuclear explosions around the world through measurement of temperature changes and seismic waves. Later, he worked on projects involving telemetry for the first U.S. space vehicles and laser beam research.

Emery L. Frazier
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26 (UPI)—Emery L. Frazier, 76, who retired as secretary of the U.S. Senate in 1966 after 33 years as a Senate officer, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Frazier, who went to Washington in 1933 during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, had also called the rolls of states at Democratic National Conventions since 1932, as chief reading clerk, making his voice familiar to millions of TV watchers and radio listeners throughout the country.

Harry Oldham
VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 26 (AP)—Harry Oldham, 72, former British grade commissioner here, died Tuesday in Vancouver General Hospital following a brief illness.

Born and educated in Leeds, England, Mr. Oldham served as a captain during World War I with the 15th County of London Regiment and the Prince of Wales's West Yorkshire Regiment.

He was U.K. trade commissioner in Dublin from 1929 to 1934; in Sydney, from 1934 to 1938; Winnipeg, from 1938 to 1945; Vancouver, from 1945 to 1948 and Toronto, between 1948 and 1955.

In 1955, Mr. Oldham returned to Vancouver as manager of the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers and Agencies of office here until he retired in 1964.

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Negotiations with workers at Flins and Sandouville were scheduled for today. The strike began on March 30 in Renault's Paris plant at Billancourt. Pressmen walked out to demand higher classifications and a more equitable promotion system. Seven thousand workers remain on strike there.

Sympathy strikes erupted in other plants. At Flins, the management locked out the workers and fired 26. Automotive sources estimate Renault's production loss during the strike at about 40,000 cars.

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Last night, West German court authorities released from investigative custody Carl Wolfgang Holzappel, who was arrested last week after he disclosed to the press that there was an alleged plot by right-wingers in West Germany to force the release of Hess.

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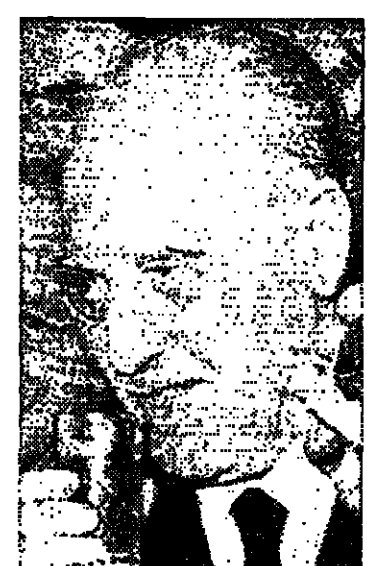
Sacre Coeur, Paris.

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Giovanni de Lorenzo

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IRAN AIR

A Belated Premiere for Céline

he set down his disillusion in an angry account. Disgusted with everything, he wrote vicious racist diatribes and served Nazi propaganda during the occupation. For this, he was condemned to death at the time of the liberation, but he fled with the retreating German armies and found refuge in Denmark. In the 1950s he returned to France secretly and lived in obscurity until his death in 1961. In "D'un Château l'Autre," another shattering masterpiece of man's ignominy, he told the story of his flight.

"L'Église" presents his un-ambiguous view of human existence in sporadic spurts. Its isolated moments of power are achieved only after the most laborious and exhausting preparations. The play—in five acts and requiring almost four hours to perform—is chaotic. It has, indeed, staggers and stumbles on its interminable and wearying march. It is often like a ship in a storm, lacking progress and only striving to survive.

It takes its idealistic protagonist

There, however, he encounters a soul mate, a French actress who has fled to his country in order to return to her homeland. But she is ambitious and feels thwarted in the mean tenement district of the Parisian suburbs where he has established his practice. The finale to this otherwise realistic piece is of a symbolic mysticism. A doctor's dying patients lie writhing, lovely young creature dances in the spotlight, indifferent to the woes of mankind. The lengthy tale of mawkish and fury concludes with the message that life's meaning is beyond the imagination of

The Chandler players are a brave band. They have performed a service in setting this literary curiosity on the boards for the first time. Few of them are equal to their demanding assignments, but François Joxe, who bears a striking resemblance to photographs of the young Celine, succeeds in conveying the blind determination of the hero to do his best in a wicked world. Here is an interesting experience

Robert Brasillach was executed by the Free French forces in 1945 for having collaborated with the Nazis during the occupation.

friendly terms with the enemies in the second of the three "Français, Si Vous Savez" films.



In its present revival and though Pierre Vanneck is an impressive figure as Titus, it proves heavy going. Jacqueline Gauthier, an amusing comedienne of the boulevard, is scarcely an asset to its pretentious solemnity as its star.

Entertainment

N THIS IS HOW critics rated new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

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NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI).—This is how critics rated new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

"The Women," Clare Boothe Luce's 1936 play, back on Broadway at the 46th Street Theater, "now seems rather like a daytime soap-opera TV serial with the addition of fairly smart, sub-Dorothy Parker dialogue," The New York Times critic Clive Barnes wrote in a mixed review. "It is usually catty rather than trenchant, bitchy rather than brilliant, yet it has its moments of fun. It is no 'School for Scandal' but it is diverting and acted by a stellar cast for all it is worth."

The cast is entirely women in "parts that practically play themselves," Barnes wrote. Kim Hunter stars as the "rich lady" whose marital tergiversations provide the play's flimsy plot. As a playmate from a "little town" who is in "middle-aged body," Alexis Smith is adorable as the queen bitch to whom a secret is not a secret until it has been elaborated and passed on. Rhonda Fleming was all good nature as the lush with the heart of a mermaid.

Following the same production, Associated Press critic William Glover had reservations. "Very chic but rather weak," Glover said. This was "another entry in the recent nostalgia vogue, seeking to re-gild the convulsive

BRUSSELS, April 26 (Reuters).—A 15th-century painting, "Adoration of the Magi," attributed to the Dutch master Hieronymus Bosch, which was stolen here last month, has been found, police said today.

They said that a 27-year-old Belgian was being held in connection with the theft of the painting, which was taken from a suburban church March 30.

When a man tried to sell the three-panel painting, insured for \$700,000, to antique dealers, they took it off the police.

The painting was found last Friday in a hotel room near Brussels airport, police said.

Rodin Bust Discovered

MOSCOW, April 26 (UPI).—A bronze bust of author Victor Hugo by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin has been discovered in the storeroom of the Maly Theater Museum, the Tass news agency said today. The sculpture will soon go on public view at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

Tom is one of 1,135 persons aged 65 and over in Pratt, which has a total population of 6,738. And Pratt typifies a sociological phenomenon of America today: the concentration of what the U.S. Census Bureau calls "older people" in small towns.

Towns of 10,000 and less account for 12.3 percent of the U.S.

Nearly all older people in the smaller towns are persons who spent their productive years in the town or on surrounding

His estimate took into account the other phenomenon of small-town America: By and large, towns of 5,000 to 10,000 are towns of children and the elderly, with few in between. Families in such towns tend to be larger than in the cities. Thus, those few in the 18-50-year age bracket who come to these hometown communities to produce children to populate the schools.

Victor Perkins, city clerk of Iola, Kan. (population 6,493 of whom 1,245 are over 65) said, "We didn't have any work for our young, so they went off to the cities. The parents stayed here."

according to Charles H. Walter, postmaster in Knoxville, Iowa (population 7,755, of whom 1,480 are 65 or over). "That's when the government (Social Security) checks come in. "Our money-order business doubles. We sell about 30 money orders on an average day. Early in the month, we go up to 60." (Most of the money orders, Walter said, are for small payments on installment purchases.)

Art Wilson, in Pratt, was less enthusiastic about the fixed-income population. "They're against anything that will raise their taxes. They don't have much money and they have to watch what they spend."

For people on fixed incomes, small towns offer big advantages. "I can go anywhere in town in a taxi for 50 cents," one woman said in Iola. She had a sack of groceries and had called Dave's Taxi from the grocery store.

Nursing homes are being built in the small towns in the Midwest. Sarah Young, a registered nurse, operates four in the Pratt area. She employs 69 and at the moment has 165 patients, some of them retarded children, but most are elderly people.

Mrs. Young points out that small towns are convenient for the elderly. "They can walk around and they can go in a store and the people help one another," she said. "In a city, they can't do that."

In many towns, the best-kept building is the funeral home. In the over-65 bracket, 34 percent die every decade, according to the Census Bureau.

"We provide a real service" an

Iowa undertaker said, "and it's because we know everyone in the family. There's something really satisfying about having the family come around later and thank you for a nice service."

While the "market potential" is greater in a town with a high percentage of older people, the undertaker said, prices are lower.

A Knoxville man summed it

up: "Oh, I thought about moving away before the war when times were tough. Kids all did. I like to go visit them, but all my friends are here. I go visiting and I'm glad to get back to the town."

"When I go to Los Angeles I don't know anyone and if anything happens I have to read about it in the newspapers. Right here, I know all about it before the rumor comes out."


© Los Angeles Times.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (Reuters). — The owner of the Weimar Art Collection in East Germany were again denied the right to sue here yesterday for the return of two oil paintings on wood by Albrecht Dürer and Hans Baldung Grien. East Germany is not recognized by the United States.

The two oils were allegedly stolen in 1945 from the Schwartzburg Castle in Germany during the American occupation. The grand duchess claims that the paintings have been part of the collection of the grand duke of

Brooklyn Federal Court Judge Jacob Mishler last September rejected the case on the grounds that the Weimar Art Collection collection of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar since 1924 and that she has the legal title to the property.

The suit was brought against Edward L. Hicofon of New York.

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-AMMAN, April 26 (UPI).--
King Hussein of Jordan left Amman Military Hospital today "completely cured" of a nasal

17 Rue Saint-Jacques,
Paris (74c). — Tel: 589-15-01.

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pleasure or both, isn't this where you want to be? Instead of at the airport or out in the banlieu?

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Lenox Corp		37	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	2 1/2	1 1/2	North	2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

LdwFp	1.16	11	1.25	12.5	12	1250+	1%	5.35	45	OccultP	0.4	33	44%	43%	44	+	15
LomaFp	.32	11	.65	12.5	12	1250+	1%	48	45	OccP	p13.6	33	44%	43%	44	+	15
Lbm Mt	3.63	11	.11	.43	.42	434+	1%	17	12½	OgdenCp	.81	97	76	15%	75%	+	16
			.75	1.25	12	1250+	1%				.82	1	13%	34%	35%	+	16

[illegible]

Marion 1.18	34	106	36%	35%	34	65	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
Marion 1.18	34	106	36%	35%	34	65	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
Marion 1.18	34	106	36%	35%	34	65	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%

McDermot	1	27	72	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2	66	67	PHIE	pt4.63	223	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
McDonalds		65	1204	61 1/4	59 1/4	61 1/4	1 1/4	57 1/4	57	PHIE	pt3.63	2230	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
McDonalds		9	208	35	34 1/2	35	1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	PHISub	1.20	2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

94 Mesabi	880	11	76	9%	9%	9%+	14	20%	16%	Pope	74	5	19	19	18%	19	+
94 Mesabi	McB		3	10%	14%	14%		18%	15%	Porter	80	7	3	15%	15%	15%	15%
94 Mesabi	McB			10%	10%	10%+	16	20%	15%	Porter	85		250	80%	80%	80%	80%

Mobile	2.80	12	391	71%	69%	70%	1%	8%	4%	PUGSPL	1.98	17	2	8%	8%	8%
Mobile	1.20	8	175	100%	100%	100%	0%	10%	30%	PR Camt	.40	17	5	30%	30%	30%
Mobile	Data		84	6	5%	5%	1%	34%	5%	PUGSPL	1.98	9	3	34%	34%	34%

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	5
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43%	NatDesl	2.36	7	33	44%	43%	98	15%	Rhainold	22	3	13%	12%	
14%	NatDistl	.90	10	182	15%	14%	14%	19	13%	Richard	21	23	12%	13%
26	NatFuel	1.80	6	14	26	25%	25%	16%	13%	Richard	21	23	12%	13%

Arnold Bernhard

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& Co., Inc.** Dept. T311
5 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with columns: Bond Name, Price, Yield, etc. Includes sections for Dollar Bonds, Convertible Bonds, and Bond Index.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price, etc. Includes sections for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other commodities.

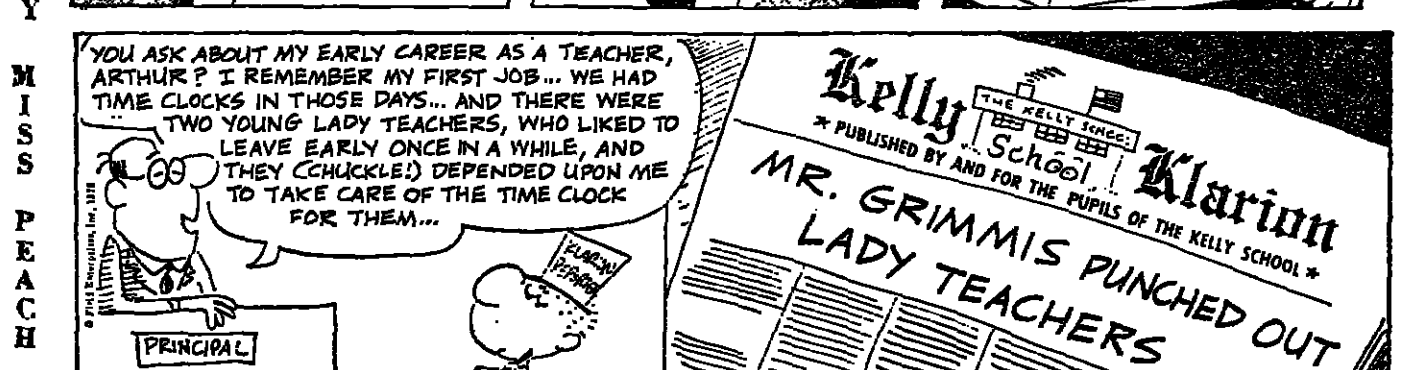
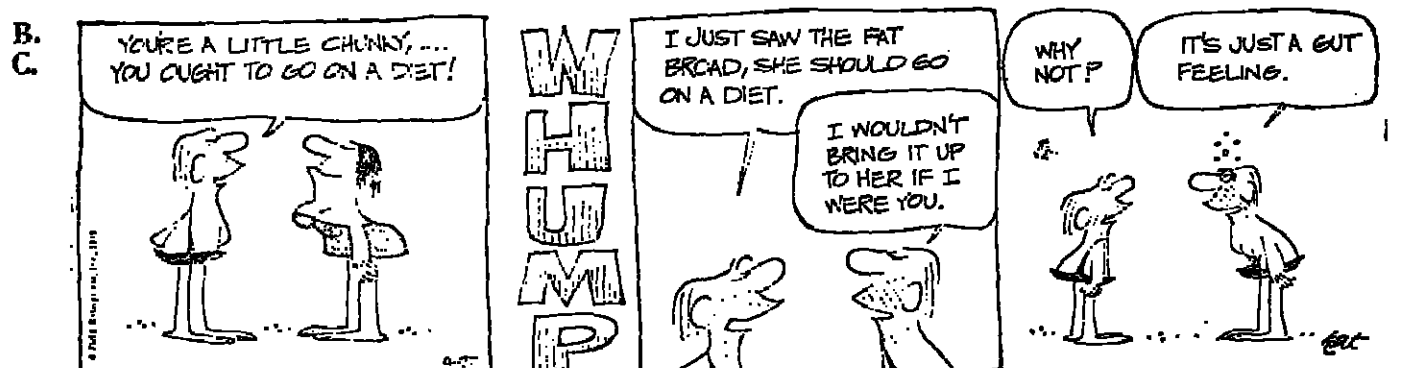
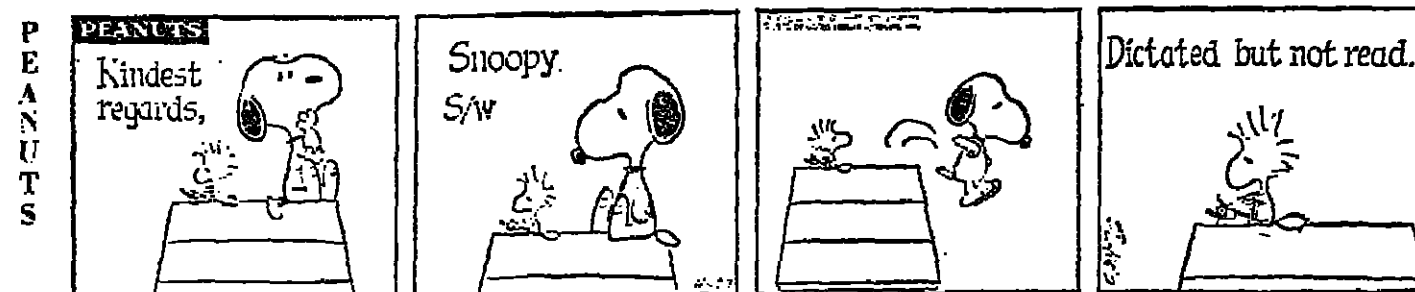
American Stock Exchange Trading

Large table listing American stock exchange trading data, including company names, stock prices, and trading volumes.

Consolidated Foods Overseas Finance N.V. advertisement. Features text: "Dfls 40,000,000 CONSOLIDATED FOODS OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V. 6 1/2% Bearer Guaranteed Notes 1973 due 1977/80".

National and Grindlays advertisement. Features text: "NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS IN 1972. IMPROVED PROFITS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR". Includes a detailed financial summary table.

John E. McDaniels advertisement. Features text: "We are pleased to announce that JOHN E. McDANIELS has been appointed Director, International Finance." Includes logo for Bankers Trust International Limited.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If asked to name the most widely distributed bridge book of all time, most guesses would center on the works of Ely Culbertson and Charles Goren. The right answer, apparently, is a 38-page booklet, "The Biggest Little Bridge Book in the World." Well over a million of these are in circulation, largely because of a free distribution by a cigarette company.

The new and revised edition can be obtained from the originators, the Card School, 575 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021, for \$1 plus 20 cents postage, and it is excellent value for a novice.

The Card School is now 34 years old, and its faculty includes Edgar Kaplan, Ed Pinner and Jim Becker. The diagrammed deal is one they use to test their intermediate students.

Although the South hand has only 10 points in high cards, most experts would open the bidding, relying on the strong six-card major suit, the power of the 6-4-2-1 distribution and the fact that all the high cards are in long suits.

North responds two clubs, and East's hand is good enough to justify a two-heart intervention.

NORTH		WEST		EAST	
♠	Q52	♠	J106	♠	Q410873
♥	J63	♥	K5	♥	QJ84
♦	AQ	♦	10972	♦	AJ2
♣	KQ978	♣	10843	♣	AK9873
		SOUTH (D)			
		♠		94	
		♥		K653	
		♦		5	
		♣			

Neither side is vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West leads the heart king.

BOOKS

WALKING THE DEAD DIAMOND RIVER

By Edward Hoagland. Random House. 340 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I very much admired Edward Hoagland's last collection of essays, "The Courage of Turtles," but I grew restless reading his latest, "Walking the Dead Diamond River." Is this because he has gone back once too often to such favorite subjects as the New England woods, the circus, and the raffish corners of New York City? Or is it because I myself have changed, and no longer feel I have time and leisure to follow the wandering footpaths of his mind—the trails that meander from one thing to another leaving nothing behind but biases of sensibility? I don't know, though I suspect it's a little of both, and more. In any case, this time through Mr. Hoagland's eyes, I found myself edgy and impatient to move on, as if I had returned to a favorite bend in a river and found it infested with mosquitoes, stripped of its beauty by loggers, and barren of the fish I had expected to find there.

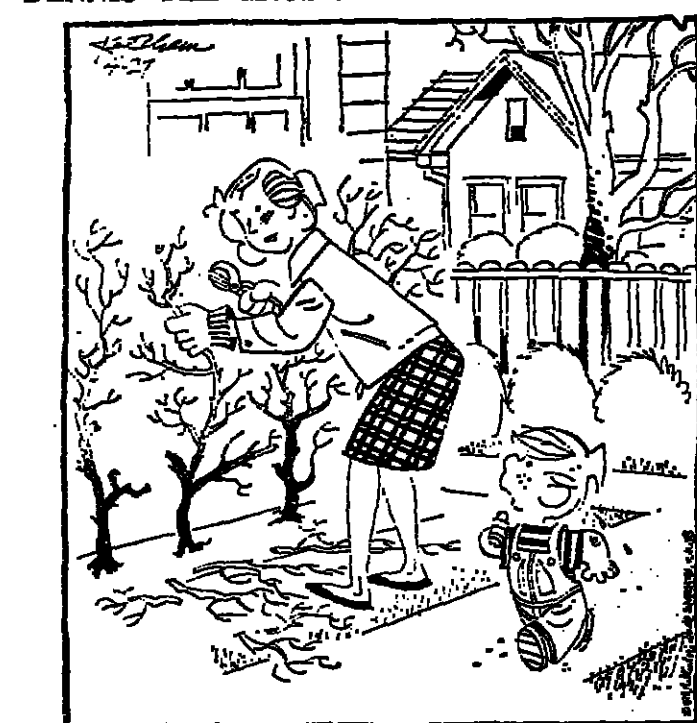
Of course I realize that precisely this feeling is intentionally conveyed, and is a tribute to how well Mr. Hoagland has developed certain themes in these sketches. The woods he tries through in these pages are no longer so lovely, dark and deep. The paper companies that own so much acreage in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont turn profits quicker and quicker these days; and if timber will not fill their cash registers fast enough, why then perhaps summer-cottage developments will do the trick. The snarl of the snowmobile is heard where once only the grouse drummed. Yet it is not simply a battle between the developers and the conservationists that is being fought. Ambiguities abound. The snowmobiles are sometimes ridden by conservationists in a kind of biologist counting dead deer. The deer die in the snow because development-minded hunters have not killed enough of them in season.

Nor are the promises that once distracted the author from the wilderness any longer so compelling. The demands of city life have grown both as urgent and violent as the teeth and claws of nature. "The shock troops of women's lib come into the har I patronize," Mr. Hoagland reports in "Women Affirm." "With chastened, friendly, grins, they make reference to their need to avert complexion troubles and various other legendary ailments said to be induced by a prolonged absence from men. Men as a nerve coolant, an antidote to a horrid odor pervades the corridors of Mr. Hoagland's apartment house in Greenwich Village. It seems odd to be in a young woman's head of an overdone of heroin, with her headband wrapped around her arm as a tourniquet."

Even the comforts of the past betray the author. The circus world he once wrote about so joyously is dying, and the three pieces he devotes to it in this

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book critic.

DENNIS THE MENACE



I DIDN'T SLAM MR. WILSON'S DOOR... HE DID!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEUDO

PITEM

HEHRST

MAHNY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: KNEEL PAGAN CARNAL VERSUS

Answer: What the nape might become—A TANK IN THE NECK.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Pacifiers | 1 Fabulous bird |
| 5 Detail | 21 about |
| 9 Stupid | 52 Kind of suit |
| 14 Migrate | 60 Forgive |
| 15 Type of aircraft, for short | 61 Confront |
| 16 Kind of theater, for short | 62 Retired |
| 17 Numerical prefix | 63 Roman official |
| 18 Undiluted | 64 Shrub genus |
| 19 Unique | 65 Tony of golf |
| 20 "—and we'll all..." | 66 Defeat |
| 23 Swarm | 67 Archer of note |
| 24 Snake | 68 River to the North Sea |
| 25 Brawl | DOWN |
| 27 From, in Paris | 1 Pack |
| 28 German admiral | 2 Killer whale |
| 33 Rookery | 3 Small cakes |
| 34 Button's place | 4 Hans Brinker and friends |
| 35 Miscues | 5 Disgrace, old style |
| 36 French shield | 6 One who fixes shoelaces |
| 37 Shoulder bone | 7 Quod |
| 40 Cereal | 8 demostromandum |
| 41 Coagulate | 9 Candle cycler |
| 42 City in U.S.S.R. | 10 Lobster servings |
| 44 Billiard shot | 11 Backslide |
| 46 Fox of Africa | 12 Eager |
| 47 Little Edward | |
| 48 Military | |

